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News Summary

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The deforestation of the tropics has alarmed scientists, who fear that many plant and animal species will be lost. Story on Page 4.

Some political scientists think the modern Presidency may have grown too strong. Story on Page 4.

Every August, the University of Georgia puts its new faculty members on a bus for a "sampling tour" of the state. Story on Page 12.

The job of computing director on college campuses has grown in breadth and responsibility. Story on Page 13.

The confirmation of John T. Agresto as Archivist of the United States appeared to be in trouble last week. Story on Page 20.

Lincoln University in Missouri, once proclaimed a model for historically black institutions, is now the topic of widespread debate in the state. Story on Page 20.

Gov. Mario Cuomo of New York is eloquent on the subject of education, but many say his record of support for colleges is uneven. Story on Page 21.

The Harkness Fellowships, often described as "reverse Rhodes scholarships," bring students to America from Australia, Britain, and New Zealand. Story on Page 29.

David E. Rogers, president of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, is leaving that post to return to academic medicine. Story on Page 29.

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Conference Panel Reaches Accord on Education Act

Allows more student aid; part-timers would be eligible

By ROBIN WILSON
WASHINGTON

College students could receive substantially more federal aid—although some would find it harder to qualify—under a House-Senate compromise last week on extending the Higher Education Act of 1965.

For the first time ever, students who are enrolled in only a course or two would be eligible to receive Pell Grants, and colleges would be given more incentives for helping such students.

To receive any money through federal student-aid programs, colleges and universities would be required to certify that they had policies to prevent drug abuse by their students. The legislation would allow college officials to decide what kind of policy would be most appropriate for their campuses.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 is the basic law governing aid to students and colleges. A House-Senate conference committee reached agreement last week on the major elements of extending it for five years.

The legislation would create several new programs in such areas as graduate educa-

Continued on Page 27, Column 2

Women Account for Half of College Enrollment in U.S., 3 Other Nations

PARIS

Women now make up at least half of all the students in higher education in Canada, Finland, France, and the United States and at least 40 per cent of the enrollment in most other industrialized Western countries, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development has reported.

Enrollment of women is below 40 per cent in only four of the organization's 24 member countries—Japan, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Turkey.

The report says women have made "significant inroads" in such traditionally male disciplines as architecture, business administration, and law. But it warns "there is little reason for complacency" over the status of women in higher education.

Few at Highest Levels, However

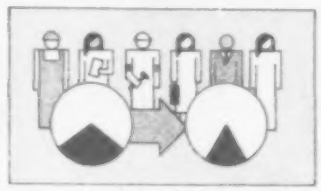
"Educational equality between the sexes is still far from having been realized," the report says. "Fewer girls attain the highest levels—for instance the top scholarships or postgraduate degrees. Classes remain sharply divided by sex; in some, a boy is a rarity and vice versa.

"In many instances, moreover, female

Continued on Page 42, Column 1

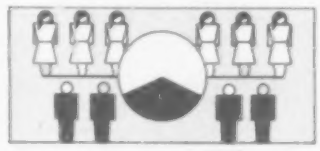
CHANGE IN AMERICA

Between now and 2000, shifts in work and the workforce are certain to transform much of U.S. higher education



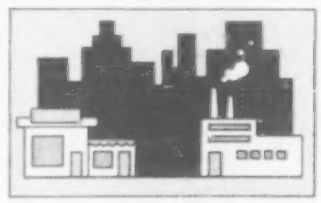
The proportion of the labor force from 16 to 24 years old will shrink from 30 per cent in 1985 to 16 per cent in 2000. Higher education, business, and the military will all be competing for this segment of the population for their students, employees, and recruits.

An estimated 29 per cent of the net growth in the work force during the next 15 years will be in minority groups. Yet high-school dropout rates, which run nearly 30 per cent nationally, are 40 to 50 per cent in some inner-city areas with large minority populations.



Women will account for about 63 per cent of the new entrants into the labor force between 1985 and 2000 and will increase their demand for child care.

Between 2 and 3 per cent of the nation's labor force—which is projected to reach about 135 million by the year 2000—may need to be retrained each year.

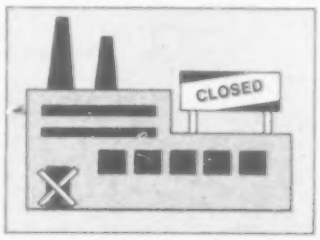


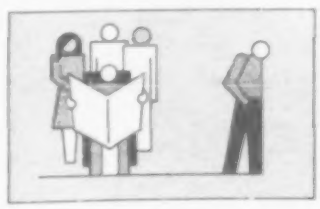
Between 200 and 300 large companies account for half of the formal training paid for by business and industry. Small businesses—which generate most of the new jobs—often cannot afford to pay for such training.

Although there will continue to be substantial shifts in the mix and types of jobs in coming years, the development of businesses making high-technology products—which many states are emphasizing in their economic-development plans—will not necessarily be a panacea. Several studies have found that such high-technology industries account for only 4 to 5 per cent of the new positions created each year, although more jobs are opening up in businesses that use computers and other high-technology equipment.

In the next decade, about six million more jobs are projected in the most skilled occupations—executive, professional, and technical—compared to only about a million new jobs in the less-skilled and laborer categories.

Between 1979 and 1984, an estimated 11.5 million people lost their jobs through plant closings, relocations, or technological innovations. An estimated 20 per cent of those people need to improve their basic skills in reading, writing, mathematics, and communication if they are to find jobs with good chances for advancement.





About 13 per cent of U.S. adults are illiterate in English. That means between 17 million and 21 million Americans will have difficulty reading a job notice, filling out an employment application, or understanding an instruction manual.

See story on Page 37.

SOURCES: CENSUS BUREAU, DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND LABOR, OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT, NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BUSINESS. DRAWINGS BY WARREN ISENSEE

Head of Robert Wood Johnson Fund Resigns

Continued from Page 29

tributed and in assets. The current value of its assets is $1.8-billion.

The foundation is considered by observers of organized philanthropy to be one of the nation's most effective. Dr. Rogers, who is credited with assembling an exceptional staff, is highly regarded both as a foundation executive and as a specialist in health-care policy.

Under his direction, the foundation developed a range of public-private partnerships and helped bring other grant-making organizations to the health-care field.

"He leaves a record in philanthropic programming that sets a standard that will challenge us in the years ahead," said Robert H. Myers, chairman of the foundation's board of trustees.

A former dean of the school of medicine at the Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Rogers has been an adjunct professor of medicine at Cornell University throughout his years as president of the Johnson foundation. During the academic year, he regularly has made rounds at Cornell's teaching hospital.

"Other than my years with the foundation, academic medicine has been my life, and I am excited about returning to that world," Dr. Rogers said last week.

"Medical practice and care are currently undergoing profound change," he said. "How we educate young men and women to become doctors, how we deliver the fruits of modern medicine equitably to those who need it, and how we can control the costs of this vital human enterprise are all issues of vital concern to me. My new position offers me an opportunity to work on these issues in a much closer, direct, and more personal way."

Fund Endows Professorship

Dr. Rogers, who has been named the first Walsh McDermott Professor of Medicine, will take up his Cornell duties in late fall.

Walsh McDermott was a member of the Cornell medical faculty for 41 years and served as a special adviser to the president at the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation from 1972 until his death in 1981. The professorship was established with a grant from the foundation.

"Dr. McDermott played a very important role in the formative years of this foundation, and there was no question that the trustees wanted to honor one of their own," said Frank Karel, the foundation's vice-president for communications.

He said the foundation had been having discussions with Cornell University about such a professorship for some time before Dr. Rogers announced his decision to leave the presidency. The grant to Cornell came with "a clear stipulation that they could fill the chair with whomever they wanted," said Mr. Karel.

In keeping with the policies of the foundation, Dr. Rogers did not participate in discussions of the proposed professorship and did not vote on the grant, Mr. Karel added.

A principal duty of the professorship will be to direct a new program on the role of medicine in contemporary society.

The dean of Cornell's medical school, Thomas H. Meikle, said the university was "enormously pleased to have its distinguished alumnus" rejoining its faculty full-time. "Dr. Rogers brings to this program experience and expertise on a breadth of issues relating to health policy, biomedical ethics, and the financing of health care," he said.

Before becoming dean of the Hopkins medical school, Dr. Rogers was chairman of the department of medicine at Vanderbilt University for nine years. He has also served as a visiting professor at other medical schools. He is a past president of the Association of American Physicians and has been editor of the *Year Book in Medicine* since 1966.

Leighton Cluff, the new head of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, has been its executive vice-president since 1976. He said last week that the foundation's trustees were aware of his previously stated plans to retire "in the next few years" when they asked him to take over as president.

"I believe this will be a time for consolidating our plans and arrangements for the several large grant programs that were launched in the past year," he said, "as well as a time for initial exploration of some new program areas."

Before joining the foundation, Dr. Cluff was chairman of the department of medicine at the University of Florida's medical school.

Recent grants from the foundation are supporting programs to provide health care for the homeless, the uninsured, and victims of acquired-immune-deficiency syndrome.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation also supports a program of postdoctoral fellowships for young physicians who are members of minority groups and who are committed to careers in academic medicine and biomedical research.

—PAUL DESRUISSEAUX

FACT–FILE

University Endowments Rise by Average of 25 Pct. in 1985

College and university endowments gained an average of 25.51 per cent in fiscal 1985, the National Association of College and University Business Officers reported last week.

The figure includes changes in the market value of the investments as well as interest and dividends.

The gain, which is based on the performance of 277 investment pools at 284 institutions participating in the association's annual survey of endowments, was slightly lower than expected. A composite index based on the same asset mix as the average investment pool gained 28.01 per cent.

Last year the average endowment was invested as follows: stocks, 51.7 per cent; bonds, 30.9 per cent; cash, 13.3 per cent; real estate, 2.1 per cent; other assets, 2.0 per cent.

The market value of the 277 investment pools on June 30, 1985, was $32.3-billion, an amount that represented about three-quarters of all endowments held by colleges and universities.

A summary of the 1985 survey appears in the current issue of *Business Officer*, NACUBO's monthly magazine. The full report, *Results of the 1985* NACUBO *Comparative Performance Study and Endowment Questionnaire*, may be purchased from NACUBO at P.O. Box 35024, Washington 20013. The price, prepaid, is $30 for association members and $50 for others.

Gains in Fiscal 1985

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
All endowments	+25.51%	+19.84%	+14.26%	+11.21%
Funds over $100-million	+25.92%	+20.94%	+15.00%	+12.01%
$25-million to $100-million	+26.21%	+20.48%	+14.44%	+11.20%
Under $25-million	+24.79%	+18.74%	+13.69%	+10.68%
Comparative measurements				
Equities				
Dow Jones Industrial Average	+23.81%	+24.02%	+15.00%	+ 9.87%
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	+30.86%	+25.12%	+16.45%	+12.49%
Bonds				
Salomon Brothers Bond Index	+41.45%	+23.24%	+11.55%	+ 8.30%
Shearson Lehman Bond Index	+34.33%	+22.57%	+13.06%	+ 9.60%
Consumer Price Index	+ 3.70%	+ 3.50%	+ 5.39%	+ 7.21%
Higher Education Price Index †	+ 6.72%	+ 6.14%	+ 7.80%	+ 7.64%

Note: Data are based on 277 investment pools of 284 colleges and universities. Gains are changes in market value, plus dividends and interest, for periods ending June 30, 1985.
† An index of changes in prices paid by colleges and universities for goods and services, developed by D. Kent Halstead, National Institute for Education.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

Value of 100 Endowments on June 30, 1985

1985 rank	Institution	Market value June 30, 1984	Market value June 30, 1985
1.	University of Texas System [1]	$2,273,302,000	$2,927,200,000
2.	Harvard University	2,486,300,000	2,694,800,000
3.	Princeton University	1,287,900,000	1,519,240,000
4.	Yale University	1,060,670,000	1,308,690,000
5.	Stanford University [1]	943,986,000	1,083,890,000
6.	Columbia University	855,221,000	978,640,000
7.	Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	645,575,000	770,167,000
8.	University of California	559,411,000	716,809,000
9.	University of Chicago	517,100,000	640,800,000
10.	Washington University (Mo.)	474,684,000	622,076,000
11.	Rice University	462,156,000	570,678,000
12.	University of Rochester	588,276,000	567,696,000
13.	Northwestern University [1]	449,784,000	552,201,000
14.	Emory University [1]	457,830,000	535,825,000
15.	Cornell University	417,671,000	518,956,000
16.	New York University [1]	384,000,000	450,708,000
17.	University of Pennsylvania	329,436,000	437,064,000
18.	Johns Hopkins University	304,029,000	393,129,000
19.	Rockefeller University	328,621,000	391,284,000
20.	Dartmouth College	318,879,000	386,021,000
21.	Vanderbilt University	261,864,000	318,322,000
22.	University of Notre Dame	254,680,000	306,930,000
23.	California Institute of Technology [2]	233,700,000	284,300,000
24.	University of Southern California	233,829,000	267,602,000
25.	University of Virginia	211,667,000	256,477,000
26.	Duke University	195,676,000	252,071,000
27.	Case Western Reserve University	189,201,000	244,123,000
28.	Southern Methodist University [3]	174,225,000	233,659,000
29.	Smith College	171,108,000	222,378,000
30.	Brown University	175,200,000	222,300,000
31.	University of Delaware	176,868,000	212,660,000
32.	Wellesley College	158,223,000	205,000,000
33.	University of Michigan	165,635,000	203,675,000
34.	Williams College	164,133,000	199,996,000
35.	Carnegie Mellon University	162,508,000	193,458,000
36.	Wesleyan University	156,847,000	188,675,000
37.	University of Minnesota	not reported	181,288,000
38.	Baylor University [3]	158,772,000	175,611,000
39.	Grinnell College	126,958,000	175,053,000
40.	Swarthmore College	143,548,000	174,429,000
41.	University of Cincinnati	145,010,000	169,367,000
42.	George Washington University	134,795,000	169,194,000
43.	Loyola University of Chicago	108,074,000	169,009,000
44.	Amherst College	132,309,000	168,134,000
45.	Ohio State University	121,444,000	167,281,000
46.	University of Richmond	127,734,000	162,748,000
47.	University of Pittsburgh	130,445,000	160,463,000
48.	Vassar College	128,048,000	156,100,000
49.	Baylor College of Medicine	106,844,000	153,341,000
50.	Berea College	119,832,000	150,261,000
51.	Wake Forest University	$122,805,000	$145,633,000
52.	Pomona College	111,771,000	143,551,000
53.	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	119,513,000	141,372,000
54.	Tulane University	119,419,000	140,121,000
55.	Georgetown University	95,076,000	139,072,000
56.	Lehigh University	99,955,000	128,138,000
57.	Middlebury College	100,524,000	125,791,000
58.	Lafayette College	88,272,000	113,073,000
59.	University of Nebraska	100,749,000	112,075,000
60.	Thomas Jefferson University	85,269,000	108,738,000
61.	Brandeis University	not reported	107,160,000
62.	Boston University	85,896,000	104,316,000
63.	University of Florida	not reported	104,188,000
64.	Tufts University	58,616,000	97,675,000
65.	Washington State University	not reported	97,158,000
66.	Carleton College	75,056,000	96,988,000
67.	Mount Holyoke College	76,397,000	96,757,000
68.	Kansas U. Endowment Association	73,990,000	95,134,000
69.	Saint Louis University	73,491,000	94,921,000
70.	State University of New York [3]	72,448,000	92,620,000
71.	Rochester Institute of Technology	75,547,000	91,160,000
72.	Bowdoin College	not reported	89,697,000
73.	Syracuse University	72,502,000	89,636,000
74.	Academy of the New Church	65,492,000	89,198,000
75.	University of Miami [3]	64,196,000	80,564,000
76.	Rutgers University	67,496,000	80,515,000
77.	University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	59,859,000	79,902,000
78.	Earlham College	60,127,000	75,816,000
79.	Mount Sinai School of Medicine	not reported	74,770,000
80.	Trinity College (Conn.)	59,899,000	74,107,000
81.	Occidental College	69,474,000	73,262,000
82.	Hamilton College (N.Y.)	60,813,000	73,261,000
83.	University of Washington	58,602,000	72,909,000
84.	University of Wisconsin System	60,070,000	70,937,000
85.	Colgate University [3]	54,277,000	69,786,000
86.	University of Illinois Foundation	49,532,000	68,151,000
87.	Union College (N.Y.)	not reported	68,043,000
88.	Southwestern University	52,008,000	67,314,000
89.	Butler University [3]	61,781,000	64,585,000
90.	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	55,148,000	64,456,000
91.	Colorado College	51,901,000	63,914,000
92.	Whitman College	53,306,000	63,603,000
93.	Radcliffe College	39,923,000	62,516,000
94.	Bucknell University	52,194,000	62,214,000
95.	University of the South	48,884,000	60,654,000
96.	Hampton University	40,129,000	58,785,000
97.	Pepperdine University [4]	53,749,000	55,965,000
98.	Santa Clara University	45,326,000	55,873,000
99.	Claremont McKenna College	44,887,000	55,241,000
100.	Haverford College	not reported	54,927,000

[1] As of August 31, 1985
[2] As of September 30, 1985
[3] As of May 31, 1985
[4] As of July 31, 1985

Note: Table includes the top 100 institutions participating in the comparative-performance study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.